ARKOS, Frigyes; LATINAK, Istvan

Society news. Koh lap 97 no.3:155-157 Mr '64

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" Foszerkesztoje (for Arkos).

NAGY, Jozsef; ARKOS, Frigyes; NAHOCZKY, Alfons, dr.; LATINAK, Istvan

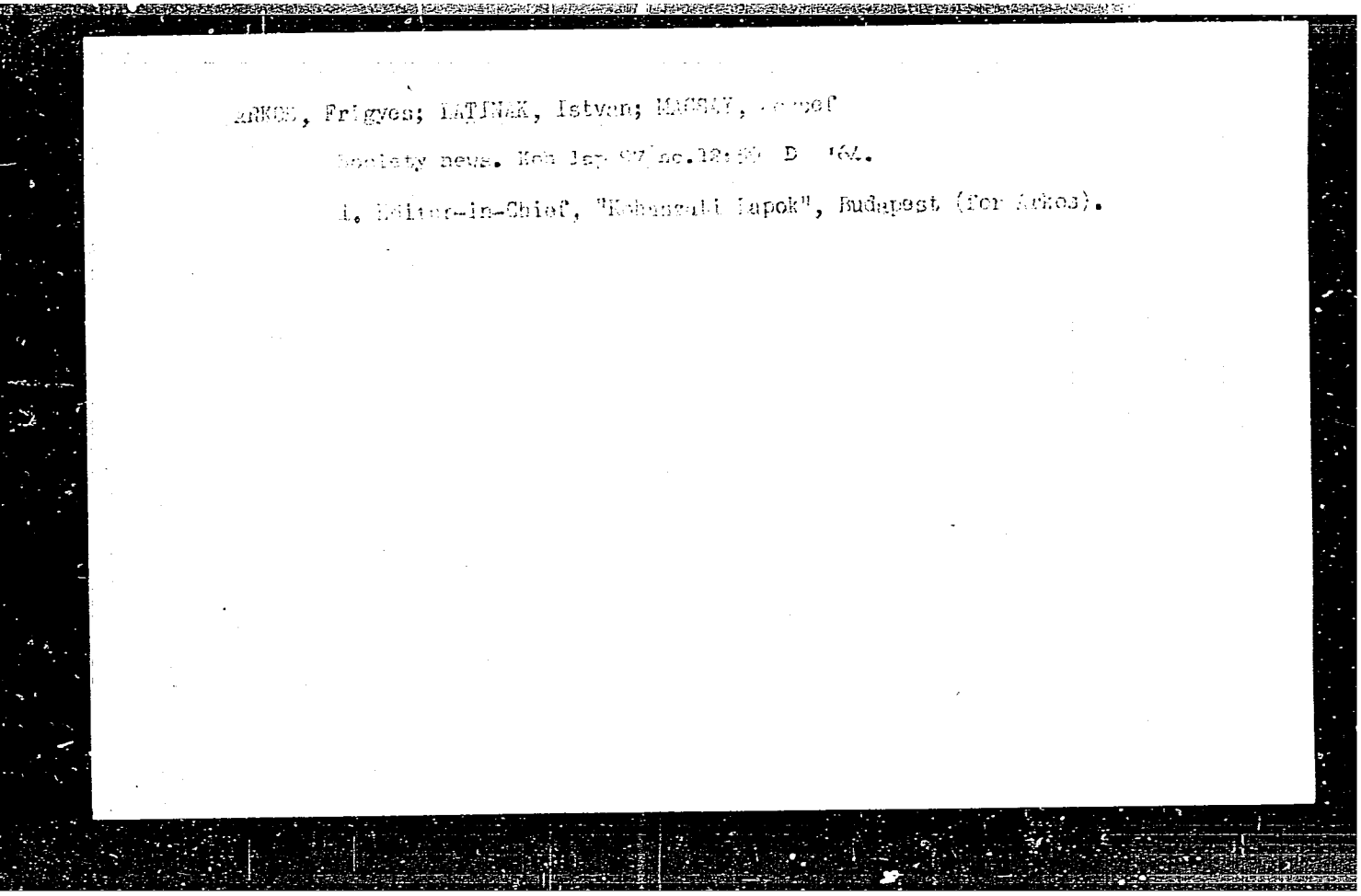
Society news. Koh lap 97 no.7:315 Jl '64.

1. Chief Editor, "Kohaszati Lapok" (for Arkos).

LATINAK, Istvan; ARKOS, Frigyes

Association news. Koh lap 98 no.1:13 Ja '65.

1. Editor-in-Chief, "Kohaszati Lapok", Budapest (for Arkos).



ARKOS, Frigyes; LATINAK, Istvan; MARSAY, [illegible]

Society news. Kem Lap Szle no.12:60 D '64.

1. Editor-in-Chief, "Kohaszati Lapok", Budapest (for Arkos).

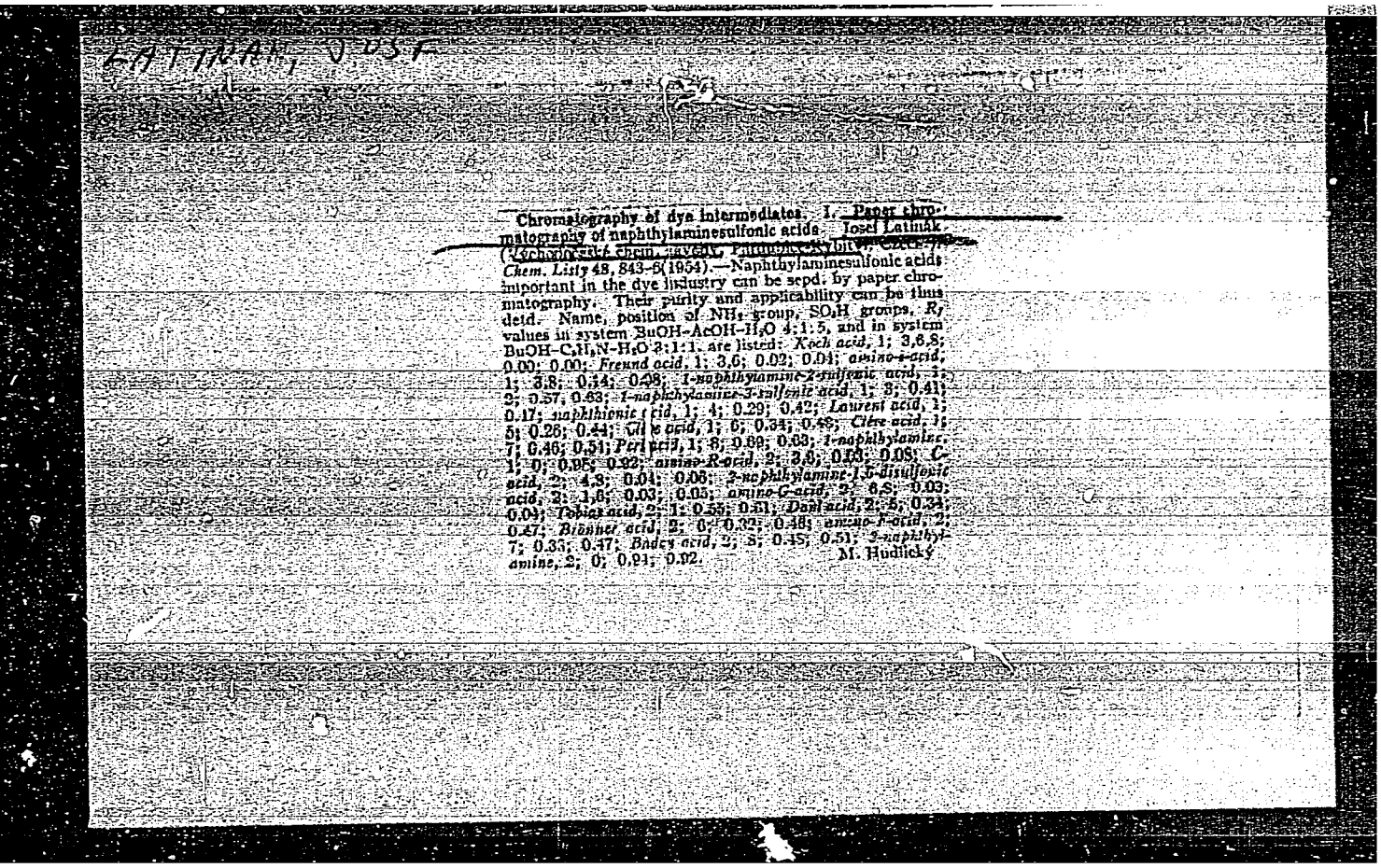
NAGY, Jozsef; LATINAK, Istvan; TOMPE, Laszlo; ARKOS, Frigyes

Association news. Koh lap 98 no,3:105,113 Mr '65.

1. Editor-in-Chief, "Kohaszati Lapok", Budapest (for Arkos).

LATINAK, Istvan

Association news. Koh lap 98 no.4:156 Ap '65.



LATINAK, J.

Chromatography of dye intermediates. I. Paper chromatography of naphthylaminesulfonic acids. Josef Latinák (Výzkumný ústav chem. závodů, Pardubice-Rybitví, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 843-6(1954).—Naphthylaminesulfonic acids important in the dye industry can be sepd. by paper chromatography. Their purity and applicability can be thus detd. Name, position of NH_2 group, SO_3H groups, R_f values in system BuOH–AcOH–H_2O 4:1:5, and in system BuOH–C_5H_5N–H_2O 3:1:1, are listed: *Koch acid*, 1; 3,6,8; 0.00; 0.00; *Freund acid*, 1; 3,6; 0.02; 0.04; *amino-ε-acid*, 1; 3,8; 0.14; 0.08; *1-naphthylamine-2-sulfonic acid*, 1; 2; 0.57, 0.63; *1-naphthylamine-3-sulfonic acid*, 1; 3; 0.41; 0.17; *naphthionic acid*, 1; 4; 0.29; 0.42; *Laurent acid*, 1; 5; 0.26; 0.44; *Cleve acid*, 1; 6; 0.34; 0.48; *Cleve acid*, 1; 7; 0.46; 0.51; *Peri acid*, 1; 8; 0.00; 0.03; *1-naphthylamine*, 1; 0; 0.95; 0.92; *amino-R-acid*, 2; 3,6; 0.03; 0.08; *C-acid*, 2; 4,8; 0.04; 0.06; *2-naphthylamine-1,5-disulfonic acid*, 2; 1,6; 0.03; 0.05; *amino-G-acid*, 2; 6,8; 0.03; 0.04; *Tobias acid*, 2; 1; 0.55; 0.51; *Dahl acid*, 2; 5; 0.34; 0.47; *Bronner acid*, 2; 6; 0.22; 0.48; *amino-K-acid*, 2; 7; 0.33; 0.47; *Badey acid*, 2; 8; 0.45; 0.51; *2-naphthylamine*, 2; 0; 0.91; 0.92.

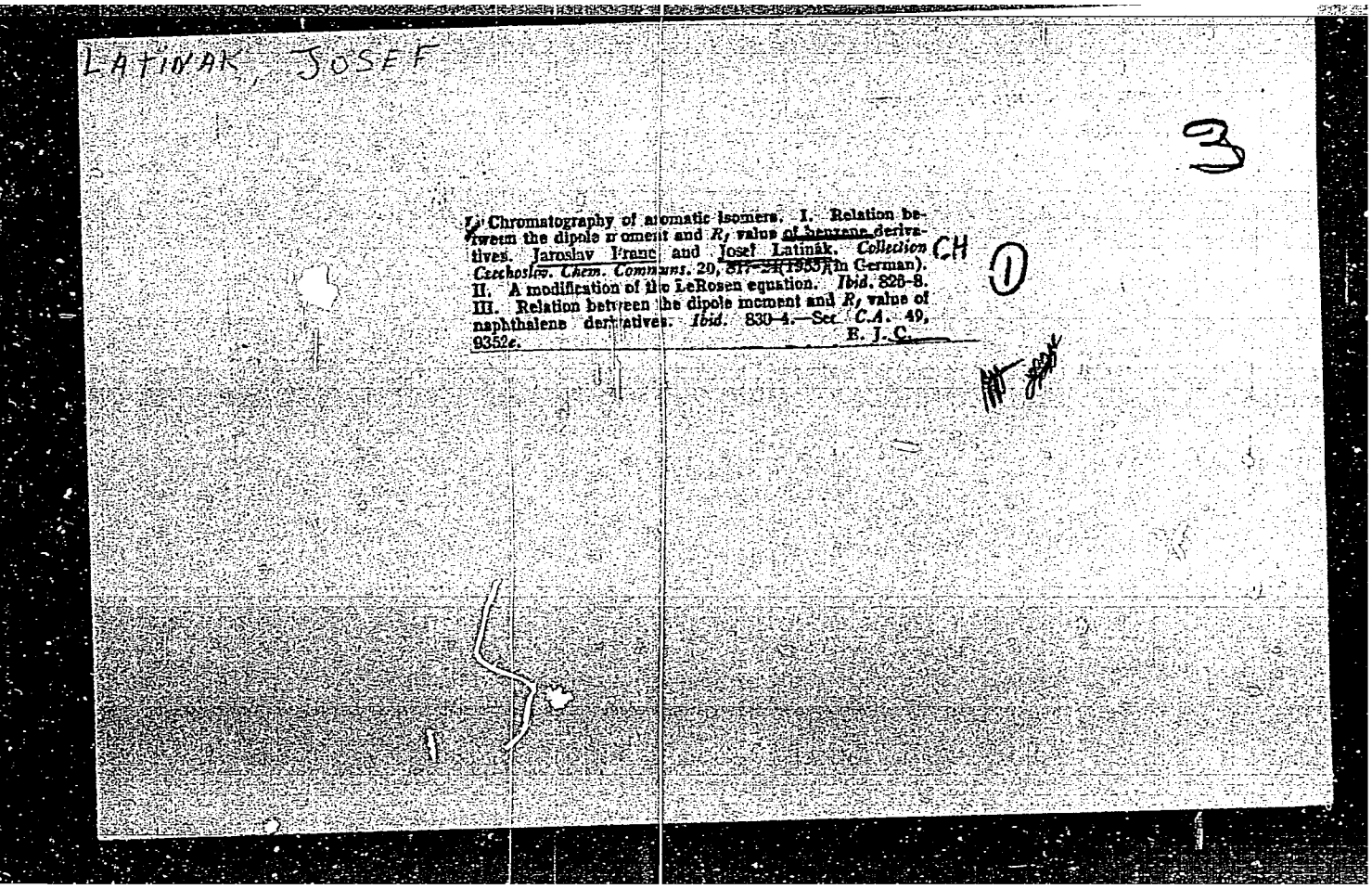
M. Hudlický

LATINAK, JOSEF

4

Chromatography of dye intermediates. II. Paper chromatography of naphtholsulfonic acids. Josef Latinák (Východočeské chem. závody, Pardubice-Rybitví, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1354–9(1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 14213*f*.—Naphtholsulfonic acids and sultones of 1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acids were successfully detd. by paper chromatography. The R_f values are influenced mainly by the no. of SO_3H groups in the mol. and by the relative positions of the SO_3H and OH groups. The chromatography was carried out on Whatman No. 4 paper by the descendent method at 18° by using as solvents BuOH-AcOH-H_2O 4:1:5 (system I) and BuOH-C_5H_5N-H_2O (system II). Detection was carried out by fluorescence in ultraviolet light, or by coupling with diazonium salts. Sultones were hydrolyzed with 5% KOH prior to the detection. Compd., positions of OH and SO_3H groups, R_f in systems I and II, and fluorescence are given: *1-Naphthol-3,6,8-trisulfonic acid*, 1 – 3,6,8, 0.02, 0.02, white-blue; *ε-acid*, 1 – 3,8, 0.10, 0.11, white-blue; *ν-acid*, 1 – 4,8, 0.09, 0.21, white-blue; *1-naphthol-2-sulfonic acid*, 1 – 2, 0.79, 0.80, violet; *1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acid*, 1 – 3, 0.61, 0.69, dark blue; *Nevile-Winter acid*, 1 – 4, 0.52, 0.67, dark-violet; *naphthol-L-acid*, 1 – 5, 0.60, 0.67, white-blue; *Schöllkopf acid*, 1 – 8, 0.72, 0.77, blue-white; *1-naphthol*, 1 – 0, 0.95, 0.93, —; *2-naphthol-3,6,8-trisulfonic acid*, 2 – 3,6,8, 0.02, 0.02, light green; *R-acid*, 2 – 3,6, 0.01, 0.11, light blue; *G-acid*, 2 – 6,8, 0.05, 0.12, light blue; *neu-Tobias acid*, 2 – 3, 0.71, 0.80, —; *Schäffer acid*, 2 – 6, 0.47, 0.60, dark blue; *F-acid*, 2 – 7, 0.48, 0.60, blue-violet; *Crocein acid*, 2 – 8, 0.54, 0.70, bright light blue; *2-naphthol*, 2 – 0, 0.91, 0.93, dark-violet; and sultones of *1-naphthol-3,6,8-trisulfonic acid*, 0.17, 0.23, yellow; *1-naphthol-3,8-disulfonic acid*, 0.71, 0.73, green-yellow; and *1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acid*, 0.93, 0.90, yellow.

M. Hudlický



LATINAK, JOSEF

3

Chromatography of aromatic isomers. I. Relation between the dipole moment and R_f value of benzene derivatives. Jaroslav Franc and Josef Latinák. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 20, 811–21 (1955) (in German).
II. A modification of the LeRosen equation. *Ibid.* 826–8.
III. Relation between the dipole moment and R_f value of naphthalene derivatives. *Ibid.* 830–4.—Sci. *C.A.* 49, 9352e. E. J. C.

CH

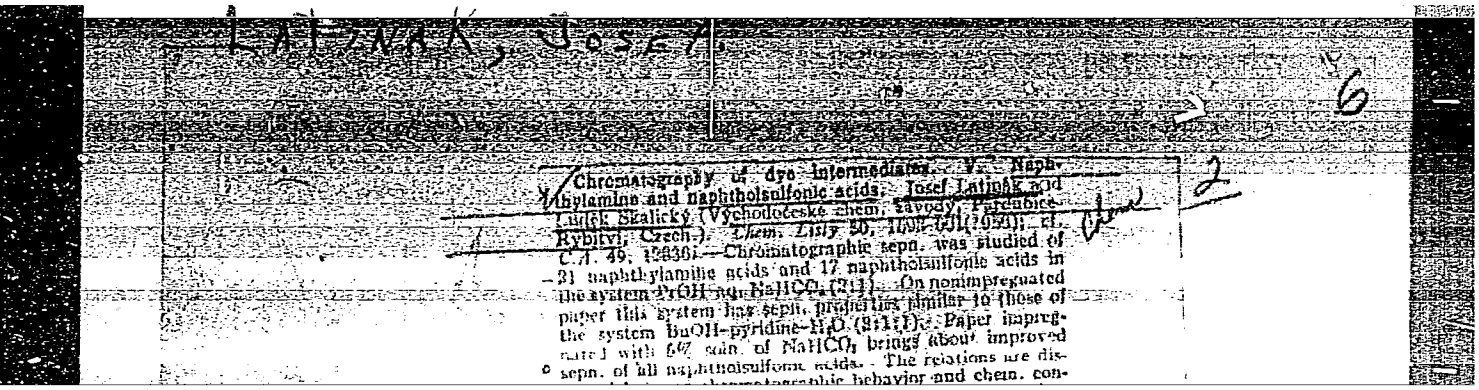
1

LATINÁK, J.

CZECH

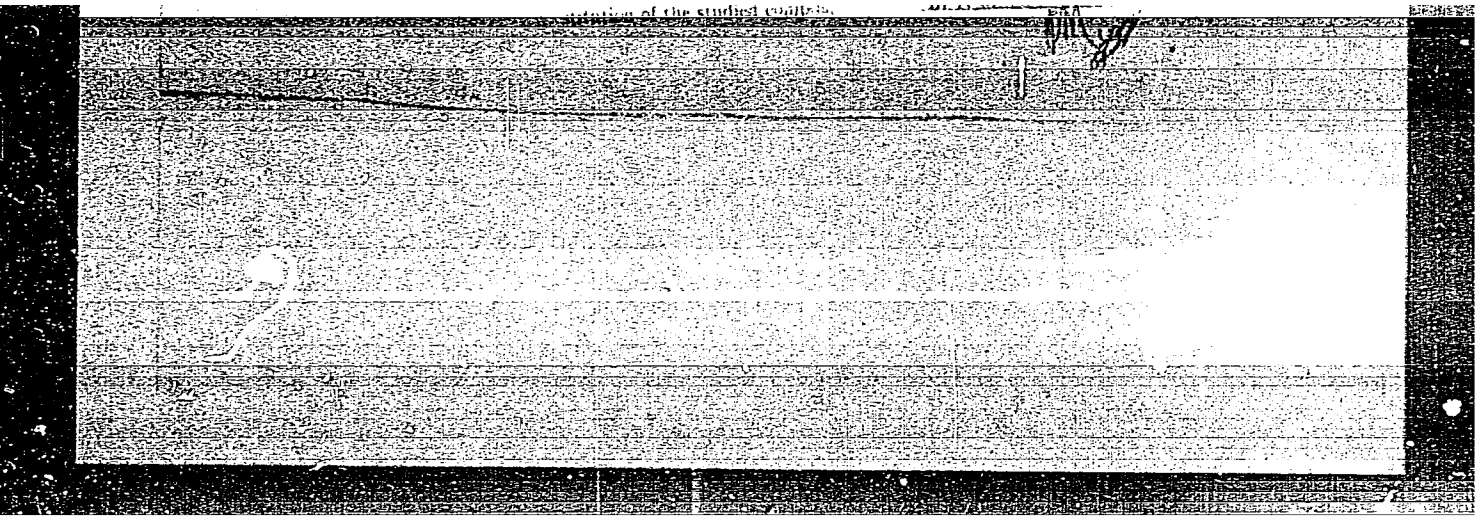
Chromatography of aromatic isomers. I. Relation between the dipole moment and R_f value of benzene derivatives. Jaroslav Franc and Josef Latinák (Výzkumný ústav org. syntéz, Pardubice-Rybitví, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 49, 317-24(1955).—From the study of the relation between the dipole moment and chromatographic behavior of benzene isomers it follows that, by using the stationary polar phase, the compd. moves faster the lower its dipole moment. Empirically derived equations, $R_f = K - 0.1\ \mu$ (for polar stationary phase) and $R_f = K + 0.1$ (for nonpolar stationary phase), allow the calcn. of R_f values for the other isomers from the measured value of R_f for one isomer. Exceptions were found with dihydroxy- and diamino-derivs. II. A modification of the LeRosen equation. *Ibid.* 325-7.—On the basis of the relation between the dipole moment and R_f value, the LeRosen equation (LeRosen, Carlton, and Moseley, *C.A.* 43, 5021a) was modified for benzene isomers to the form: $R_f = [1/(1 + 1)] + 0.1\ \Delta\mu$, where $\Delta\mu$ is the difference between the dipole moments of para and ortho or meta isomers. III. Relation between the dipole moment and R_f value of naphthalene derivatives. *Ibid.* 328-32.—The equation $R_f = K \pm 0.1\ \mu$ holds approx. also for naphthalene derivs., the ortho-effect and H bond causing certain deviations. In the case of naphthalenesulfonic acids, the dipole moment value must be decreased by 0.3 debye when SO_3H group is in 2- or 3-positions.

M. Hudlický



LATINAK, Josef

Chromatography of dye intermediates. V. Naphthylamine and naphtholsulfonic acids. Josef Latinák and Ludek Skalický (Východočeské chem. závody, Pardubice-Rybitví, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 50, 1608-9(1956); cf. (V) C.A. 49, 12836i.—Chromatographic sepn. was studied of 31 naphthylamine acids and 17 naphtholsulfonic acids in the system PrOH-aq. $NaHCO_3$ (3:1). On nonimpregnated paper this system has sepn. properties similar to those of the system BuOH-pyridine-H_2O (3:1:3). Paper impregnated with 6% soln. of $NaHCO_3$ brings about improved sepn. of all naphtholsulfonic acids. The relations are discussed between chromatographic behavior and chem. con-

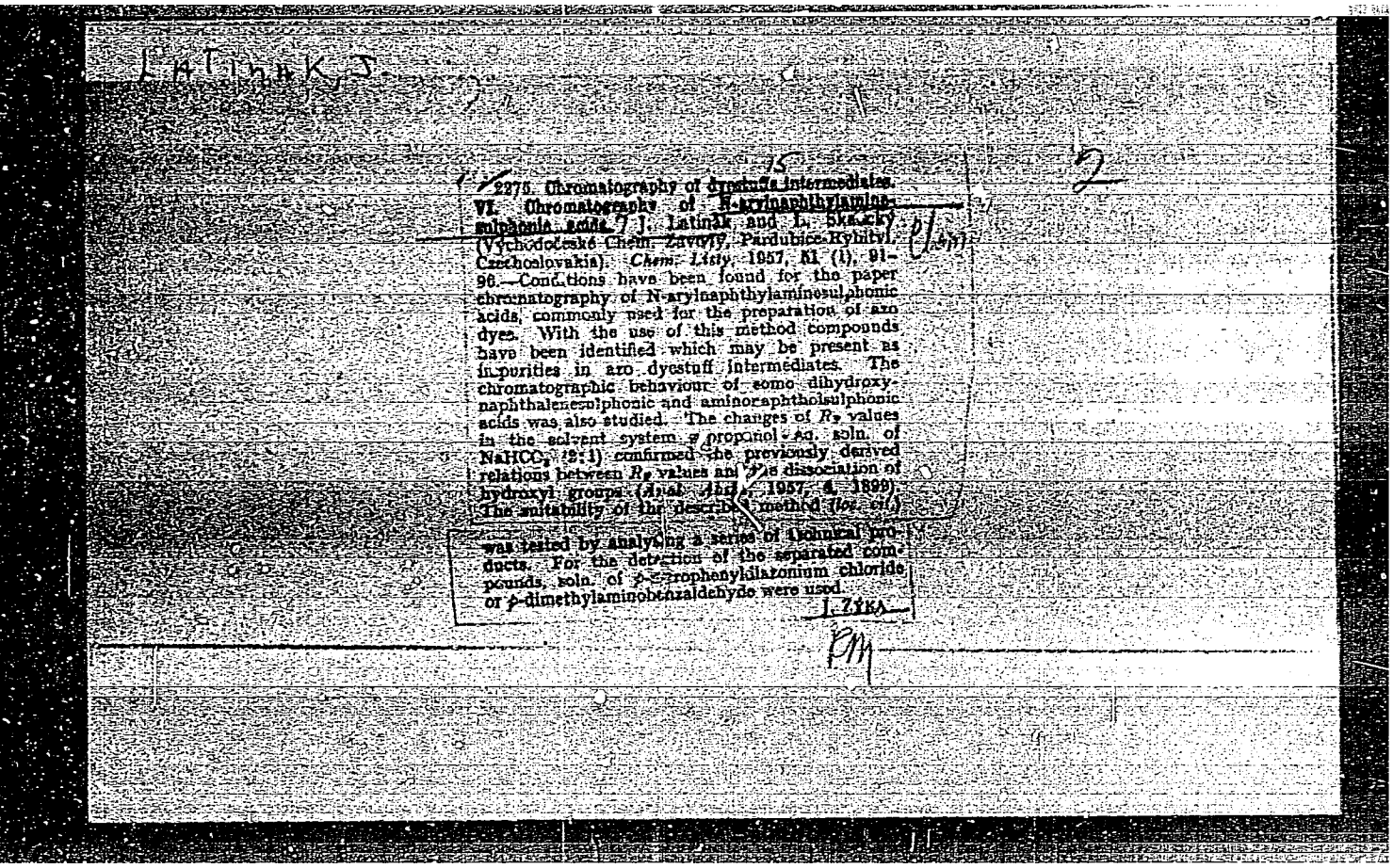


LATINAK, J.; SKALICKY, L.

"Chromatography of dyestuff intermediates. V. Chromatography of naphthylamine- and naphtholsulfonic acids on paper impregnated with sodium bicarbonate. VI. Paper chromatography of N-arylaminonaphthalenesulfonic acids. In German."

p. 967 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications. Sbornik Chekhoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot.) Vol. 22, no. 3, June 1957. Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958



LATINAK, J.

2275. Chromatography of dyestuffs intermediates. VI. Chromatography of N-arylnaphthylaminesulphonic acids. J. Latinák and L. Škarský (Východočeské Chem. Závody, Pardubice-Rybitví, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Listy*, 1957, 51 (1), 91–96.—Conditions have been found for the paper chromatography of N-arylnaphthylaminosulphonic acids, commonly used for the preparation of azo dyes. With the use of this method compounds have been identified which may be present as impurities in azo dyestuff intermediates. The chromatographic behaviour of some dihydroxynaphthalenesulphonic and aminonaphtholsulphonic acids was also studied. The changes of R_F values in the solvent system *n*-propanol–Aq. soln. of $NaHCO_3$ (2:1) confirmed the previously derived relations between R_F values and the dissociation of hydroxyl groups (*Anal. Abstr.*, 1957, 4, 1899). The suitability of the described method (*loc. cit.*) was tested by analysing a series of technical products. For the detection of the separated compounds, soln. of *p*-nitrophenyldiazonium chloride or *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde were used.

J. ZÝKA

LATINAK, Josef

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Industrial Organic Synthesis. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74847.

Author : Latinak, Josef.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Chromatography of Intermediates in the Manufacture of Dyes. VII. Identification of Toluidines and Nitrotoluols by Means of Paper Chromatography.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 8, ~~1943-1946.~~ 1493-96

Abstract: A chromatographic method for the identification of toluidines and nitro-toluols has been worked out. The toluidines and the nitro-toluols (after being reduced by bromination) were converted into non-volatile bromo derivatives, and were chromatographed in an alcohol - water - acetic acid (20:14:1) system on No 4 Whatman paper which has been treated with a 10% solution of

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Industrial Crgan- H
ic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74847.

Abstract: paraffin oil in benzene. The compounds were transferred as benzene solutions onto the chromatogram. In the case of a technical check-up, it is advantageous to work with 1% solutions containing 10 μl of o-toluidine, 13 μl of p-toluidine and 8 μl of o-nitrotoluol. The bromo derivatives are separated on the chromatogram after 4 hours. The chromatograms, after being dried, were placed in a chamber filled with nitroso gases and then were developed by spraying with a solution consisting of the sodium salt of 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfo acid in 5% aqueous sodium carbonate. The compounds appear as yellow or red-orange azo dyes. The minimum detectable amount is from 0.3 to 0.5 μg. A semi-quantita-

Card 2/3 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Industrial Org- H
anic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, N6 22, 1958, 74847.

Abstract: tive evaluation is also possible. The Rf values are:
for 2,4,6-tribromo aniline it is 0.23;
for 2,4,6-tribromo-m-toluidine it is 0.13;
for 2,6-dibromo-p-toluidine it is 0.28,
and for 4,6-dibromo-otoluidine it is 0.50.
The method was verified on technical products and was characterized by its high sensitivity and separating ability.

Communication VI, see: R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 21237.

Card 3/3

H-16

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Industrial synthesis of dyes.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 19021

AUTHOR : Latinak, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Chromatography of Intermediates Used in the Production of Dyes. VII. The Identification of Toluidine and Nitrotoluene by Paper Chromatography
ORIG. PUB. : Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 23, No 3, 442-446 (1958)
ABSTRACT : See RZhKhim, 1958, No 22, 74847.

CARD: 1/1

Country : Czechoslovakia H-16
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 46790

Author : Latinak, J.; Skalicky, L.
Institut. :
Title : Determination of Dyestuff Intermediates by the Chromatographic Method. VIII. Paper Chromatography of 2-Amino-8-Naphthol-6-Sulfonic Acid, *
Orig Pub. : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23, No 8, 1523-1528

Abstract : Communication VII see RZhKhim, 1959, No 9, 32432.

Card:
* 2-Amino-5-Naphthol-7-Sulfonic Acid and Identification

Latinak, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32432.

Author : Latinak, J., Skalicky, L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Chromatography of Semiproducts in the Manufacture of Dyes. Chromatography on Paper of 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfo-acid and 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfo-acid and Identification of 2,8-diaminonaphthalene-6-sulfo-acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 4, 631-635.

Abstract: For the determination of mixtures, present in industrial 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfo-acid (I) and 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfo-acid (II), chromatography on paper was used. For the chromato-

Card 1/3

224

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32432.

Abstract: graphic development. Wattman's papers No 1 and No 4 were employed, unimpregnated and impregnated with a 5% $NaHCO_3$ solution. 40-90 γ g. of the studied substance was deposited on the paper and developed in the absence of light, using the system, -propyl alcohol - aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2:1). The chromatograms were developed in 20-30 minutes after the deposit, because products of secondary reaction - condensation and oxidation - appeared on the paper, especially in the case of I. With the application of auxiliary calibrated chromatograms, it is possible to determine the presence of 1-10% of II in industrial I; usually the II content in I specimens fluctuates from 0 to 6%.

Card 2/3

225

LATINAK, J.

Chromatography of intermediary products in the production of dyes. X. Chromatographic separation of hydroxy- and amino derivatives of naphthalene. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:2939-2947 S '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody, Synthesia Betriebsforschung, Pardubice-Semtin.
(Chromatography) (Dyes and dyeing) (Naphthol) (Naphthalenediol) (Naphthalene) (Aminonaphthol) (Naphthalenediamine) (Naphthylamine) (Phenylnaphthylamine)

LATINAK, J.

Chromatography of dye intermediates. XI. Chromatographic separation and identification of naphthalenesulfonic acids. J. Latinák (Synthesia, Pardubice-Semtín, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 25, 1649–55(1960)(in German); cf. *CA* 54, 9016b.—Both the 1- and 2-naphthalenemonosulfonic acids and some isomers of the naphthalenedisulfonic and naphthalenetrisulfonic acids were sepd. on S. & S. No. 2043a paper by descending chromatography in 1:3 concd. aq. HCl–H_2O and two-dimensional ascending chromatography in 2:1 PrOH-aq. NH_3 and then in 1:3 concd. aq. HCl–H_2O with Pinakryptol Yellow (cf. Holness and Stone, *CA* 50, 8396f) as detecting agent (R_f values given). The 2,6- and 2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acids were sepd., identified by fusion with NaOH (to give the corresponding 2-naphtholsulfonic acids), and chromatographed on Whatman No. 4 paper (impregnated with 5% aq. $NaHCO_3$) in 2:1 PrOH-aq. $NaHCO_3$ with diazotized *p*-nitroniline as detecting agent. Jiří Plíml

3
1.949(1959)

LATINAK, J.

Chromatography of dye intermediates. XII. Chromatographic separation and identification of 2-naphtholsulfonic acids. Coll Cz chem 26 no.2:403-416 F '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody-Synthesia, Pardubice.

(Dyes and dyeing) (Chromatography)
(Naphtholsulfonic acid)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LATINAK, J.

of Synthesis
East Bohemian Chemical Institute/(Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia), Pardubice-Semtin

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 5, 1963, pp 1143-1152

"Chromatography of Paint By-Products XIII. Paper Chromatography and Identification of Nitro-naphthalinsulfo Acids."

LATINAK, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LATINAK, J.

East Czecho Chemical Institute, Department of Synthesis (Vychodoceske chemicke zavody, Synthesia), Pardubice-Semtin

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11 , 1963, pp 2914-2925

"Chromatography of Paint By-Products. XIV. Papar-Chromatography and Identification of Naphthylaminsulfonic Acids."

POPOVIC,M.; KOSTIC,S.; ACKETA,M.; KOTUR,B.; LATINCIC,D.; KOLARCVIC,L.; BELEGISANIN,D.

Remote results of therapeutic use of artificial pneumothorax following thoracoplasty at a regional hospital during 1951-1956. Tuberkuloza,Beogr. 11 no.3:363-367 '59.

1. Pokrajinska bolnica za tuberkulozu,Novi Sad, upravnik: dr S. Kostic.
(PNEUMOTHORAX ARTIFICIAL statist.)

LATINEK, J.

Chromatography of dyestuff intermediates. XI. Chromatographic separation and identification of naphthalenesulfonic acid. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.6: 1649-1655 Je '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody-Synthesia, Pardubice-Semtin.

(Chromatography) (Dyes and dyeing)
(Naphthalenesulfonic acid)

LATINOV, T.

Radio Operators. RADIO (Radio) #9:6:Sep 54

LATINOV, T.

Persistent Work Yields Big Success (The First Steps). In Radio Engineering, No. 1:5 Jan 55

ABAKUMOVSKIY, D.D., inzh.; VIKHMAN, Yu.L., inzh.; VODOVOZOV,A.I.,inzh.; ZORIN,R.P.,inzh.; IGNATCHENKO,Ye.A.,inzh.; LITINSKIY,M.E.,inzh.; SAZONOV,A.I.,inzh.; PRITULA,V.A., inzh.,; POMAZKOV,S.A.,inzh.; FRUKHTBEYN,L.I.,inzh.; SAPOZHNIKOV,N.M.,inzh.; NASYUK, A.I., inzh.; YANKELEV,L.F.,inzh.; BASHILOV,N.M.,otv. red.; LATINSKIY,M.E., red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for buidlers and assemblers of the petroleum industry] Spravochnik stroitelia-montazhnika neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1946. 250 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.)Narodnyy komissariat neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Glavnoye upravleniye. 2. Narodnyy komissariat neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR (for all except Bashilov, Latinskiy, Polosina). (Petroleum industry)

LATINSKIY, Semen Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ISAYEV, V.A., red.

[Radio-electronics and agriculture] Radioelektronika i zemledelie. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 48 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.6) (MIRA 18:4)

LATINSKIY, S.M.

Deviation of a radar station. Radiotekhnika. 20 no.6:64-72 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

L 00974-66 EWT(1)/EED-2 WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5016079 UR/0108/65/020/006/0064/0072
621.396

AUTHOR: Latinskiy, S. M. (Active member) 55

TITLE: Deviations of radar equipment 24, 55

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 64-72

TOPIC TAGS: radar station, interference measurement 25

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the effect which an ideal circular conducting cylinder of unlimited length has on radar deviation. The problem of the effect which an obstacle of arbitrary shape has on the function of radar stations cannot have a total solution. First the screening properties of various bodies with the simplest shapes must be examined. It is assumed that the obstacle affects both reception and transmission. Problems concerned with the effect of the obstacle on reception and transmission are equivalent and thus may be reduced to one problem by applying the principles of reciprocity.

Card 1/2

23
B

L 00974-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016079

An essential stage in solution of the problem is determining the field in the reception area. Here, the problem of diffraction from the obstacle must be examined, taking into account the fact that the distance between the obstacle and the receiving antenna is finite. It was found that an obstacle located near the antenna of a radar station causes additional errors in measuring the angular coordinates of targets, changes the transmission range of the station, and leads to false signals. This analysis gives an overall picture of the effect which cylindrical obstacles have on the function of radar stations. In spite of many limitations, the formulas derived, from both a qualitative and quantitative point of view, give a close approximation to the real observations of the effect which ship superstructures and masts have on radar reception. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 11 formulas. [14]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A. S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society for Radio Engineering and Electric Communication)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4069

Card 2/2

L 01990-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l) WR

ACC NR: AM6016521 (N) Monograph 50 UR/ 49 B71

Latinskiy, Samuil Moiseyevich

Deviation of ship radar 24 stations (Deviatsiya sudovykh radiolokatsionnykh stantsiy) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1966. 258 p. illus., biblio. 2750 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: 9 navigation radar, shipborne radar, shipborne radar equipment, radar antenna, radar interference

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers concerned with the design, operation, and maintenance of radar equipment. It may also be used by students in radio-engineering schools of higher education, as well as by specialists working in the field of shipbuilding. The book deals with the effect of ships' superstructures, masts, and other obstacles on the parameters of shipboard radar stations. Special attention is paid to the errors in bearings which such obstacles produce. The principles of radar-error theory are described. Radar-station-site measurement of angular errors appearing due to the effect of the earth's surface are discussed. V. I. Vlasov and K. K. Lyapin provided comments and advice. There are 20 references: 18 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 1/6 UDC: 621.396.96

L 01990-67

ACC NR: AM6016521

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L 01990-67

ACC NR: AM6016521

41. Compensation of occurring errors and ways of reducing them -- 154

Bibliography -- 157

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SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 004

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Card 6/6

ACC NR: AM6025453 (A) Monograph UR/

Latinskiy, Semen Aleksandrovich

Automation of motor vehicle driving; automatic drivers (Avtomatizatsiya vozhdeniya samokhodnykh mashin; avtovoditeli) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya," 1966. 142 p. illus., biblio. 5000 copies printed. Series note: Biblioteka po avtomatike, vyp. 166

TOPIC TAGS: automation, ~~transportation~~, ~~highway~~ industrial automation, automotive industry, motor vehicle, automatic control R and D

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for specialists in the design, testing, and automation of automative vehicles; it is also useful for agricultural and industrial transport workers. The book describes the results of experimental work in automating the operation of highway transportation and mobile machinery. The principles of constructing an automatic control system are discussed. There are 58 references, 50 of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-50.004.3

LATIPOV, A.

Role of some vegetables in the etiology of endemic goiter.
Vop. biol. i kraev. med. no.4:355-359 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

ACC NR: AM6025453

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Jan66/ ORIG REF: 050/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810003-0"

MAKHAMOV, G.M.; LATIPOV, A.

Effect of natural goitrogenous substances on the hormone formation in the thyroid gland of rats. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.5:10-13 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Uzbekskiy institut krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

LATIPOV, Kh.R.

Some theorems on a family of singular points. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:35-37 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Differential equations)
(Aggregates)

S/166/63/000/001/002/010
B112/B186

AUTHOR: Latipov, Kh. R.

TITLE: A method of investigating integral curves in the large

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 26 - 29

TEXT: It is shown that the characteristic curves of the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sum_{i+j=0}^{2} b_{ij} x^i y^j}{\sum_{i+j=0}^{2} a_{ij} x^i y^j} = \frac{Q(x, y)}{P(x, y)}, \qquad (1)$$

within the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ correspond to the characteristic curves of the equation

$$z\frac{d\varphi}{dz} = \frac{(\sin\varphi P_0 - \cos\varphi Q_0) z^2 + (\sin\varphi P_1 - \cos\varphi Q_1) z + \sin\varphi P_2 - \cos\varphi Q_2}{(\cos\varphi P_0 + \sin\varphi Q_0) z^2 + (\cos\varphi P_1 + \sin\varphi Q_1) z + \cos\varphi P_2 + \sin\varphi Q_2}, \qquad (11)$$

on the boundary surface of the unit cylinder. The functions Q_0, Q_1, Q_2,

A method of investigating ... S/166/63/000/001/002/010
B112/B186

P_0, P_1, P_2 are parts of the functions Q(x,y) and P(x,y) as decomposed according to the order variation. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki im. V. I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR
(Institute of Mathematics imeni V. I. Romanovskiy AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1962

Card 2/2

LATIPOV, Kh.R. (Samarkand); SHARIPOV, Sh.R. (Samarkand)

A method for analyzing the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Q_k(x,y) + Q_n(x,y)}{P_k(x,y) + P_n(x,y)}$$

in the large. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.6:98-103 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

LATIPOV, Kh.R. (Tashkent)

Distribution of singular points in Frommer's equation on the entire plane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1:96-104 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

LATIPOV, Kh.R.; SHARIPOV, Sh.R.

Studying the characteristics of the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b_{10}x + b_{01}y + Q_3(x, x)}{a_{10}x + a_{01}y + P_3(x, y)}$$ on a Poincare sphere.

Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.3:13-17 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.N. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.

LATIPOV, Kh.R.; SHARIPOV, Sh.R.

Coexistence of singular points of the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b_{10}x + b_{01}y + Q_n(x, y)}{a_{10}x + a_{01}y + P_n(x, y)}$$

on the entire surface. Trudy Sam. Gos. un. no.144:63-75 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

LATIPOV, Kh.R.

Types of singular points at infinity in three-dimensional space.
Trudy Sam. Gos. un. no.144:77-87 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

27098
S/167/61/000/004/002/002
D221/D304

11.5200

AUTHOR: Latipov, K.Sh.

TITLE: The flow of two-phase fluid in a tube having an elliptic cross-section

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i avtomatika, no. 4, 1961, 78 - 81

TEXT: The author derives expressions for the distribution of velocities for any fluid in the section of the tube based on Kh.A. Rakhmatulin's theory (Ref. 1: Osnovy gazodinamiki vzaimopronikayushchikh dvizheniy szhimayemykh sred (Basis of the Dynamics of Gases of the Mutual Penetration Movements of Compressible Media) prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, T. XX, vyp. 2, 1956) of the movement of the multicomponents media. The author considers the parallel-straight line movement of non-compressible viscous two-phase media having a constant porosity. For the conditions shown by D.F. Fayzullayev (Ref. 2: Zadacha Puazeylya dlya vzaimopronika-

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The flow of two-phase fluid ...

yushikh dvizheniy dvakhfaznykh sred (Puaseil's Problem for Mutually Penetrating Movements of Two-Phase Media) Izv. AN UzSSR Seriya tekhn. nauk 1958, no. 3) and from Rakhmatulin's theory, the following equations were found

$$-f_1\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}+f_1\mu_1\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial z^2}\right)+ +K(u_2-u_1)=0, \quad (1)$$

$$-f_2\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}+f_2\mu_2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2}\right)+ +K(u_1-u_2)=0, \quad (2)$$

$$f_1+f_2=1, \quad (3)$$

where f_1, f_2 - porosities, u_1, u_2 - velocities of the first and second media respectively, μ_1, μ_2 - the coefficients of viscosity

Card 2/9

of the first and second media, k - the coefficient of the mutual action. The drop of the pressure along the tube per unit length is $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = N = \text{const}$. After a number of transformations and substitutions

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{d\xi^2} - (a + 2q \operatorname{ch} 2\xi)\varphi = 0 \qquad (12)$$

and $$\frac{d^2\psi}{d\eta^2} - (a + 2q \cos 2\eta)\psi = 0, \qquad q = \frac{h^2 m^2}{4} \qquad (13)$$

are obtained which represent the canon forms of the Mathieu equation. The velocity of flow in each cross-section (of elliptical form) will be distributed symmetrically along the long and short axes of the ellipse. Further in the case of the reduction of an elliptic section to a round one, the velocity must tend to that of a round section. After solving earlier-stated equations, the author

The flow of two-phase fluid ...

notes that from the orthogonal property of Mathieu's function, multiplying both sides of

$$0 = -\left(\frac{N}{m^2\mu_2} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^6}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{1n} Ce_{2n}(\xi_0, -q)\, ce_{2n}(\eta, -q), \quad (16)$$

$$0 = -\left(\frac{N}{m^2\mu_2} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^6}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{2n} Ce_{2n}(\xi_0, -q)\, ce_{2n}(\eta, -q).$$

by $c_1 2p\ (\eta, -q)$, and integrating with respect to η from 0 to 2 , it is found that all the integrals of the products

$$ce_{2n}(\eta, -q)\ ce_{2p}(\eta, -q)$$

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The flow of two-phase fluid ...

are zeros, excluding where p = n. Then

$$\left(\frac{N}{m^2\mu_1}-\frac{B}{m^4}-\frac{C}{m^6}\right)\int_0^{2\pi} ce_{2n}(\eta,-q)\,d\eta =$$

$$= C_{1n}Ce_{2n}(\xi_0,-q)\int_0^{2\pi} ce_{2n}^2(\eta,-q)\,d\eta, \quad (17)$$

$$\left(\frac{N}{m^2\mu_2}-\frac{B}{m^4}-\frac{C}{m^6}\right)\int_0^{2\pi} ce_{2n}(\eta-q)d\eta) =$$

$$= C_{2n}Ce_{2n}(\xi_0,-q)\int_0^{2\pi} ce_{2n}^2(\eta,-q)\,d\eta.$$

evaluating the integrals, it is found that

Card 5/9

The flow of two-phase fluid ...

$$\int_0^{2\pi} ce_{2n}(\eta, -q)\,d\eta = 2\pi\,(-1)^n A_0^{(2n)},$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} [illegible]\,d\eta = \pi,$$

where $A_0^{(2n)}$ - are coefficients of Mathieu's function. The velocities along the sections of the tube are distributed according to expressions

$$v_1 = \frac{Bh^2 \operatorname{ch}^2\xi \cos^2\eta}{2m^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{Ch^2 \operatorname{sh}^2\xi \sin^2\eta}{2m^2} - \left(\frac{D}{m^2} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^4}\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\mu_1}\left(\frac{N}{m^2\mu_1} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^4}\right) \times$$

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The flow of two-phase fluid ...

$$\times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n A_0^{(2n)} \frac{Ce_{2n}(\xi, -q)}{Ce_{2n}(\xi_0, -q)} ce_{2n}(\eta, -q),$$

$$u_2 = \frac{Bh^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \xi \cos^2 \eta}{2m^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{Ch^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 \xi \sin^2 \eta}{2m^2} - \left(\frac{E}{m^2} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^6}\right) +$$

$$+ 2\left(\frac{N}{m^2 \mu_2} - \frac{B}{m^4} - \frac{C}{m^6}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n A_0^{(2n)} \times$$

$$\times \frac{Ce_{2n}(\xi, -q)}{Ce_{2n}(\xi_0, -q)} ce_{2n}(\eta, -q).$$

Substituting the values of the constants B, C, D, E, m it is found

Card 7/9

The flow of two-phase fluid ...

that

$$u_1 = -\frac{b^2c^2}{2(b^2+c^2)(f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2)}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\times$$

$$\times\left[\frac{h^2\operatorname{ch}^2\xi\cos^2\eta}{b^2}+\frac{h^2\operatorname{sh}^2\xi\sin^2\eta}{c^2}-1\right]+$$

$$+\frac{f_1\mu_1 f_2\mu_2}{K(f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2)}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\left(\frac{1}{f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2}-\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{\mu_1}\right)\left[1-2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n A_0^{(2n)}\times\right.$$

$$\left.\times\frac{Ce_{2n}(\xi_1,-q)}{Ce_{2n}(\xi_0,-q)}\,ce_{2n}(\eta_1,-q)\right],$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{b^2c^2}{2(b^2+c^2)(f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2)}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\times$$

Card 8/9

$$\times\left[\frac{h^2\operatorname{ch}^2\xi\cos^2\eta}{b^2}+\frac{h^2\operatorname{sh}^2\xi\sin^2\eta}{c^2}-1\right]+$$

$$+\frac{f_1\mu_1 f_2\mu_2}{K(f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2)}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\left[\frac{1}{f_1\mu_1+f_2\mu_2}-\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{\mu_2}\right)\left[1-2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n A_0^{(2n)}\times\right.$$

$$\left.\times\frac{Ce_{2n}(\xi,-q)}{Ce_{2n}(\xi_0,-q)}ce_{2n}(\eta,-q)\right].$$

Then a two-phase velocity is distributed according to a formula, containing a Mathieu function, in contrast to the distribution of a single-phased fluid. There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR (Institute of Mechanics, AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1960

Card 9/9

24.4300

S/167/62/000/006/001/003
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Latipov, K.Sh.

TITLE: Some problems of non-stabilized flow of viscous two-component media

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1962, 24-34

TEXT: Using Kh.A. Rakhmatulin's theory the author considers: 1) the motion between two planes, one of which begins to move at some instant at a known speed, 2) the motion in a plane pipe under varying pressure, 3) the motion in a round pipe under varying pressure. The equations for the first problem are solved by the Laplace-Carson method; the solutions are obtained in the form of trigonometrical series, for instance

Card 1/3

Some problems ...

S/167/62/000/006/001/003
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$$u_1 = U\frac{y}{h} + \frac{4\pi}{h^2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1}\,Un\sin\left(\pi n\frac{y}{h}\right)\times$$

$$\times\left\{\frac{-\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}\gamma_{1n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}{-\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\mu_1}\right)\gamma_{1n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+2\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}\cdot\frac{1}{\gamma_{1n}}e^{-\gamma_{1n}t}\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}-\frac{\rho_{1n}}{\mu_1}\right)\left[\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}-\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K-\gamma_{1n}\right]}{-\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\mu_1}\right)\gamma_{1n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+2\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}\right.$$

$$-\left\{\frac{-\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}\gamma_{2n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}{-\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\mu_1}\right)\gamma_{2n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+2\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}\cdot\frac{1}{\gamma_{2n}}e^{-\gamma_{2n}t}\right.$$

$$\left.\left.-\frac{\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}-\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\mu_1}\right)\left[\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}-\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K-\gamma_{2n}\right]}{-\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\mu_1}\right)\gamma_{2n}+\left(\frac{\rho_{2l}}{\rho_2\mu_2}+\frac{\rho_{1l}}{\rho_1\mu_1}\right)K+2\frac{\pi^2n^2}{h^2}}\right\}\right. \quad (19)$$

JB

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S/167/62/000/006/001/003
D234/D308

Some problems ...

The friction force is determined.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki AN UzSSR (Institute of Mathematics, AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1962

VB

Card 3/3

LATYPOV, K.Sh.

Some problems in unsteady flows of two-component media. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 7 no.4:42-52 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR.

LATIPOV, K.Sh.

Motion of a two-component viscous medium in a plane diffuser.
Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk 8 no.4:37-41 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mekhaniki i Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN UzSSR.

UMAROV, A.I.; LATIPOV, K.Sh.

Interpenetrating movements of noncompressible viscous two-phase media between two penetrable planes. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 9 no.3:22-28 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki i Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN UzSSR.

ACC NR: AP7002922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/005/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Rakhimov, G. R.; Sharipov, Kh.; Latipov, K. Sh.

ORG: Tashkent Polytechnic Institute (Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Resonance curves of two-circuit ferroresonance circuits

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: resonance curve, ferroresonance circuit, circuit design, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: A mathematical model for a two-circuit ferromagnetic circuit was derived, permitting an evaluation of the characteristics of an analog transmission line with axial-transverse compensation. The loop shaped volt-ampere characteristics and frequency characteristics or resonance curves were analyzed, approximating the magnetization of the coil with a ferromagnetic core. Two-circuit circuits, having loop-shaped volt-ampere characteristics, also have loop-shaped frequency characteristics. The region of multivalent frequency characteristics corresponds to the region of the change of the fundamental frequency of the circuit at a given value of applied voltage. The lowest frequency of possible autooscillation in the circuit may be higher or equal to the minimum fundamental frequency of the circuit. Orig. art. has: 24 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1

LATIS, Gh.

VELICAN, C.; LATIS, Gh.; POPA, M.M.; POPA, Gr.

Studies of the etiopathogenesis of silicosis. Probl. ter., Bucur. no.7:113-123 1957.
(SILICOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.
in mir rs)

LATISH A.P. and KOZLOVSKI V.S.

6210. Kozlovski V.S. and Latish A.P. Kiew. A simple method for determination of total proteins in serum Klinitscheskaya Meditsina, Moscow 1950, 28/1 (81-83) Tables 1

A colorimetric method is described for the determinationof total serum proteins, based on the xantroproteic reaction.

Fuks-Zagreb

SO: Excerpta Medica - Section II Vol. III No. 11

LATISH, V.T.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30371

Author : Gavrusevich, B.O., Latish, V.T.
Inst : Kiev University
Title : Coloration of Granites of the Tokovskiy Massif

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Kiivs'k. un-t, 1956, 15, No 2, 109-114

Abst : It was found that grey and red coloration of granites is a primary one and is caused by dispersed admixtures of magnetite (and ilmenite?), hematite, and by other coloring admixtures: Ti, Mn, V, Cu, Zr and other. On weathering, the hematite is changed to hydroxides of Fe and is then leached out, causing the brown, yellow, greyish-yellow and greyish-white range of colors. Thus the process of Fe migration proceeds according to the scheme: $Fe_2O_4 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 \cdot nH_2O \rightarrow$ removal.

Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30371

High degree of hematization is due, apparently, to autometasomatic processes. There are presented 16 chemical and 20 spectral analyses of granites of different coloration and also the chemical analysis of red feldspar.

Card 2/2

15-57-4-4571

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 82 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Latish, V. T., Vishnevs'kiy, A. S.

TITLE: Discoveries of Native Copper in Veins on Nagol'nyy Kryazh (Ridge) (Donbass) /O nakhodkakh samorodnoy medi v zhilakh Nagol'nogo kryazha (Donbass)/

PERIODICAL: Nauk. zap. Kiyivs'k. un-t, 1956, Vol 15, Nr 2, pp 115-118

ABSTRACT: In the D'yakovo-Bobrikovo district on the Nagol'nyy ridge, quartz-ankerite veins occur in shales and sandy shales. The ore minerals, very irregularly distributed in the vein bodies, are galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite. Secondary minerals in the zone of oxidation include limonite, cerussite, smithsonite, covellite, malachite, azurite, and native copper. This latter is observed either in fractures in quartz as disconnected plates or as separate disseminated lamellae of irregular form in ankerite. It also

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Discoveries of Native Copper in Veins of Nagol'nyy Kryazh (Cont.)

occurs along the contact between the ankerite and quartz. The Cu is of supergene origin. Its formation was apparently due to the interaction of $CuSO_4$ and iron hydroxides.

Card 2/2

G. A. G.

15-57-5-6559

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Stapren, V. Ya. Tenis, E. Zh., Latishenko, V. A.

TITLE: Natural Rock Material in Latvia as Aggregate for Concrete (Yestestvennyye kamennyye materialy Latviyskoy SSR kak zapolniteli dlya betona)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Issedovaniya po betonu i zhelezobetony. Nr 1, Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1956, pp 5-34

ABSTRACT: Materials deserving attention as aggregate are dolomites (Plyavinas, Ape, Gauiyena, and other regions) and boulder deposits (coastal regions, especially in the neighborhood of Roya-Nogale-Mersrars, Pavilosta-Ventspils, Limbazhi, and others). The Limbazhi region is especially important for the production of very strong rubble of crystalline rocks. In Latvia, natural light aggregate for concrete is not known. It is

Card 1/2

Natural Rock Material In Latvia (Cont.)

necessary to develop production of porous clay aggregate from swelling clays in Latvia (the Skrunda, Kuldiga, and Tsesis, and other regions).

Card 2/2

S. P. Sh.

SOV/124-58-11-13632

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 234 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Latishenko, V. A.

TITLE: Determination of the Loss of Strength of Concrete During Nondestructive Testing of Specimens for Freezing Stability (Opredeleniye poteri prochnosti betonov pri ispytanii na morozostoykost' bez razrusheniya obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po betonu i zhelezobetonu. Nr 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1957, pp 61-96

ABSTRACT: Proposals are set forth on how to obtain a complete curve of the dependence of the strength of concrete on the number of cycles of alternating freezing and thawing without destroying a great number of specimens. Relationships are established between the strength, the instantaneous dynamic modulus of elasticity, and the logarithmic damping decrement of concrete before and after K cycles of a freezing-stability test. The possibility is shown that the dynamic modulus of elasticity and the logarithmic damping decrement can be used for the determination of the loss of strength of concrete due to cyclic freezing. M. M. Manukyan

Card 1/1

SOV/124-58-11-13633

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 234 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Latishenko, V. A.

TITLE: Determination of the Increase in Strength of Concrete With Hardening Without Destruction of Specimens (Opredeleniye narastaniya prochnosti betonov pri tverdenii bez razrusheniya obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po betonu i zhelezobetonu. Nr 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1957, pp 97-104

ABSTRACT: Presentation of some results of tests, obtained without recourse to the destruction of a large number of specimens, together with tables and graphs, which substantiate the expediency of applying a proposed method for the study of the problems of the increase in strength of concrete with time and for the determination of the strength of a concrete at any age t on the basis of its strength at the age of 28 days.

M. M. Manukyan

Card 1/1

14(0)

SOV/112-59-5-9498

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 149 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Latishenko, V. A.

TITLE: Determining the Quality of Reinforced-Concrete Items Without Destroying Them

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN Latv. SSR, 1957, Nr 11, pp 157-172 (Summary in Latvian)

ABSTRACT: Carrying capacity (the moment of destruction) of reinforced-concrete items depends on the strength of both reinforcement and concrete which improves with a higher homogeneity of concrete. It is important to organize a continuous checking of concrete and reinforced-concrete items for the purpose of sorting them and using them according to their actual carrying capacities. It is shown by an example that when reinforced-concrete beams are properly used according to their actual carrying capacity, 9-39% of the reinforced concrete can be saved. The best methods for determining the quality of concrete or reinforced concrete are ultrasonic, x-ray, and gamma-ray. In

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SOV/112-59-5-9498

Determining the Quality of Reinforced-Concrete Items Without Destroying Them

addition to flaw detection, ultrasonic methods permit determining the dynamic elasticity modulus of concrete. An attempt can be made to determine the carrying capacity of a reinforced-concrete item from its natural frequency of oscillations; however, the frequency depends on the weight and size of the item. A logarithmic decrement of attenuation can serve as a characteristic of the viscous-plastic properties of concrete. Equipment is described which is used to determine the dynamic elasticity modulus and a logarithmic decrement of attenuation of reinforced-concrete beams. Results of testing the reinforced-concrete beams of various ages, made from different concrete compositions and with different degrees of reinforcement, are reported. Four illustrations. Bibliography: 14 items.

M.L.G.

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-8320 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Latishenko, V.A.

TITLE: Determining the Strength of Concrete From Its Elastic and Inelastic Characteristics (Opredeleniye prochnosti betona po yego uprugoy i neuprugoy kharakteristikam)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Latv. un-t (Latvian University), Riga, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Latv. un-t (Latvian University), Riga

1. Concrete--Mechanical properties 2. Concrete--Elasticity

Card 1/1

SOV/97-58-10-13/17

AUTHOR: Latishenko, V.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation of Frost-Resistance of Concretes by Changes in their Elastic and Plastic Characteristics (Izucheniye morozostoykosti betonov po izmeneniyu ikh uprugikh i plasticheskikh kharakteristik)

PERIODICAL: Beton in zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 10, pp 393-395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When the strength of concrete is tested without crushing of test cubes it is necessary to know not only its elastic property (that is the dynamic modulus of elasticity, H) but also its plastic properties. To establish the plastic properties it is possible to use a logarithmic decrement of extinction (δ). It is possible, when the initial strength is known, to assess sufficiently accurately the losses of strength during frost-resistant tests from the variations of H and δ during the process of freezing and defreezing. This allows the construction of a curve representing the relationship between the strength of the concrete and the number of cycles of freezing and defreezing, without crushing considerable numbers of test cubes; and more accurate determination of the degree of frost-resistance is possible. The value δ is more sensitive to

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Investigation of Frost-Resistance of Concretes by Changes in their Elastic and Plastic Characteristics

changes in the structure of the concrete than the value H. Investigation, using variations in H and δ, of frost-resistance of materials allows much more accurate calculation of the effect of various factors on the quality of the material. This method of investigation of frost-resistance requires much more efficient frequency apparatus for determination of values H and δ. For this purpose the apparatus ICHMK-2 could be used. It is necessary to increase the accuracy of determination of frequencies to $\pm$ 1 (Hertz). To determine the theoretical relationship between the strength of concrete and the values H and δ rheological laws relating deformations and tensions could be applied. Fig 1 gives curves of relative changes of strength of two concretes during testing for frost-resistance. Fig 2 gives graphs for defining the strength of concrete by the dynamic modulus of elasticity and the logarithmic decrement of extinction. Fig 3 gives graphically the relationship between the strength after a number of cycles of freezing and defreezing and the strength

Investigation of Frost-Resistance of Concretes by Changes in their Elastic and Plastic Characteristics

before testing, when $\alpha = 1$, i.e. when the ultimate deformations of the test cube before and after testing are equal. The experimental and theoretical investigations described were carried out in the Laboratory for Concrete of the Institute for Architecture and Building, Ac.Sc. of the Latvian SSR (Laboratoriya betonov Institut arkhitektury i stroitel'stva AN Latviyskoy SSR). Fig 4 shows relative variation of strength, dynamic modulus of elasticity and logarithmic decrement of extinction for test cubes during repeated freezing and defreezing. There are 4 figures and 8 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 2 German and 2 English.

L 59233-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(k) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016891 UR/0374/65/000/003/0145/0150
678:534.16

AUTHOR: Germelis, A.A. (Riga); Kalnach, A.O. (Riga); Latishenko, V. A. (Riga); Spintse, L. Ya. (Riga)

TITLE: Dependence of the acoustic and mechanical characteristics of polyethylene on temperature and cyclic freezing and heating

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 145-150

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, polymer deformation, acoustic property, ultrasound propagation, polymer mechanical property, cold resistance

ABSTRACT: Acoustic and mechanical tests of stabilized high-density polyethylene (HDP) and low-density polyethylene (LDP) were carried out at various temperatures and humidities. The rate of propagation c and degree of damping of ultrasonic waves α were measured, as was the frequency of natural flexural vibrations. The acoustic and mechanical properties were found to remain almost unchanged as the number of freezing and heating cycles (-50C to + 60C) was changed. Nor were any appreciable changes observed in $\sigma - \epsilon$ relations plotted for specimens which were also subjected to various freezing and heating cycles. A complex dependence of the volume change of

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I. 59233-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016891

polyethylene during deformation was observed. It is concluded that both types of polyethylene are cold-resistant, and that acoustic methods can be used for practical studies of the physicomechanical properties of this material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LATISHEV F.A.

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

H-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57687

AUTHOR : Mssnodiow-Iwanoff, S. ., Sorokow, A. S.,*
INST. : No. given
TITLE : On the Application of the Thermographic Method to the Investigation of Mineral Bonding Cements

ORIG. PUB. : Silikattech, 9, No 1, 556-560 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors list results from the thermographic investigation of cements carried out in the USSR with the aid of a PK-52 and a PK-55 thermograph and using heating rates of 8-10° per min. It has been observed that the repeated regeneration of gypsum results in a lowering of the temperature at which dehydration begins (from 170 to 125°) and of the temperature at which gypsum dihydrate (GD) is completely converted to the monohydrate (GM) (from 190 to 170°). On the

CARD: 1/ * Sorokow, A. A., Latischew, F. A., Lewitschuk, N. A., and Strelkowa, I.S.

LATISHEV F.A. LEVITSHUK N.A.
STRELKOVA, I.S.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57887

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : other hand, repeated regeneration increases the dehydration temperature of GM from 206-220° to 390-458°. It follows that regeneration stabilizes the crystalline structure of GM and reduces its chemical activity. An attempt was made to detect a modification of the structure of gypsum after the grinding of the [cement] clinker. It was found that when GD and some other modification of gypsum are present in the cement, the thermograms exhibit 2 endothermic effects, regardless of

CARD: 2/

COUNTRY : GDR H-13
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 16 1939, No. 57887

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : whether a second modification of GM or of GD appears or not. When GD is present alone, only one effect is observed. Anhydrous gypsum (AG) differs from GM by a greater endothermic effect at a temperature of about 500°. When cement clinker to which gypsum has been added is ground in laboratory mills, the product is found to contain AG; the product from commercial mills contains GD. The hydration of portland cement containing about 55% C_3S, about 23% C_2S, and about 7% C_3A at a

CARD: 3/5

B-13

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57857

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : water-cement ratio of 0.3 was investigated. The hydration was stopped at fixed intervals of time by treating the cement with ether, after which the thermogram was recorded at a heating rate of 25° per hr. Calcium sulfoaluminate is formed first with a gradual disappearance of the thermal effect characteristic of gypsum. Towards the end of the second hr, only the sulfoaluminate is detected; gypsum is no longer present and C_4AH_{13} begins to form. After 5 hrs C_3AH_7 begins to form. Silicates

CARD: 1/5

H-13

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

AES. JOUR. : [illegible] 52867

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

GRAD. DOC. :

ABSTRACT : are formed considerably later. It was found that an increase in the fineness of grinding does not accelerate the formation of C_3S. The rate of formation of C_3S is likewise not affected when the vibration of the concrete mix is extended from 1 to 60 min. The resulting increase in the strength of the cement which is observed is explained primarily by an increase in the density of the cement.

G. Kopelyanskiy

CARD: 5/5

LATISHEVA, K.Ya., dotsent.

Integrals of partial differential equations of the first order, which do not correspond to the characteristic equations. Nauk.zap.Kiev. un. 7 no.4:157-162 '48. (MLRA 10:5)
(Integrals) (Differential equations, Partial)

LATISHEVA, K.Ya., dotsent.

Algorithm for determining asymptotic solutions of linear differential equations for the higher values of the independent variable. Mauk.zap. Kiev,un. 8 no.4:79-93 '49. (MLRA 9:10)
(Differential equations, Linear)

LATISHEVA, K.Ya., dotsent.

Determination of asymptotic representations for solutions of a linear differential equation for relatively small values of the argument. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un.8 no.4:95-103 '49. (MLRA 9:10)
(Differential equations, Linear)

LATISHEVA, K. Ya.

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Latiševa, K. Ya. (2) On asymptotic solutions of linear differential equations in the case of a double root of the characteristic equation. Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukrain. RSR 1951, 14–19 (1951). (Ukrainian)

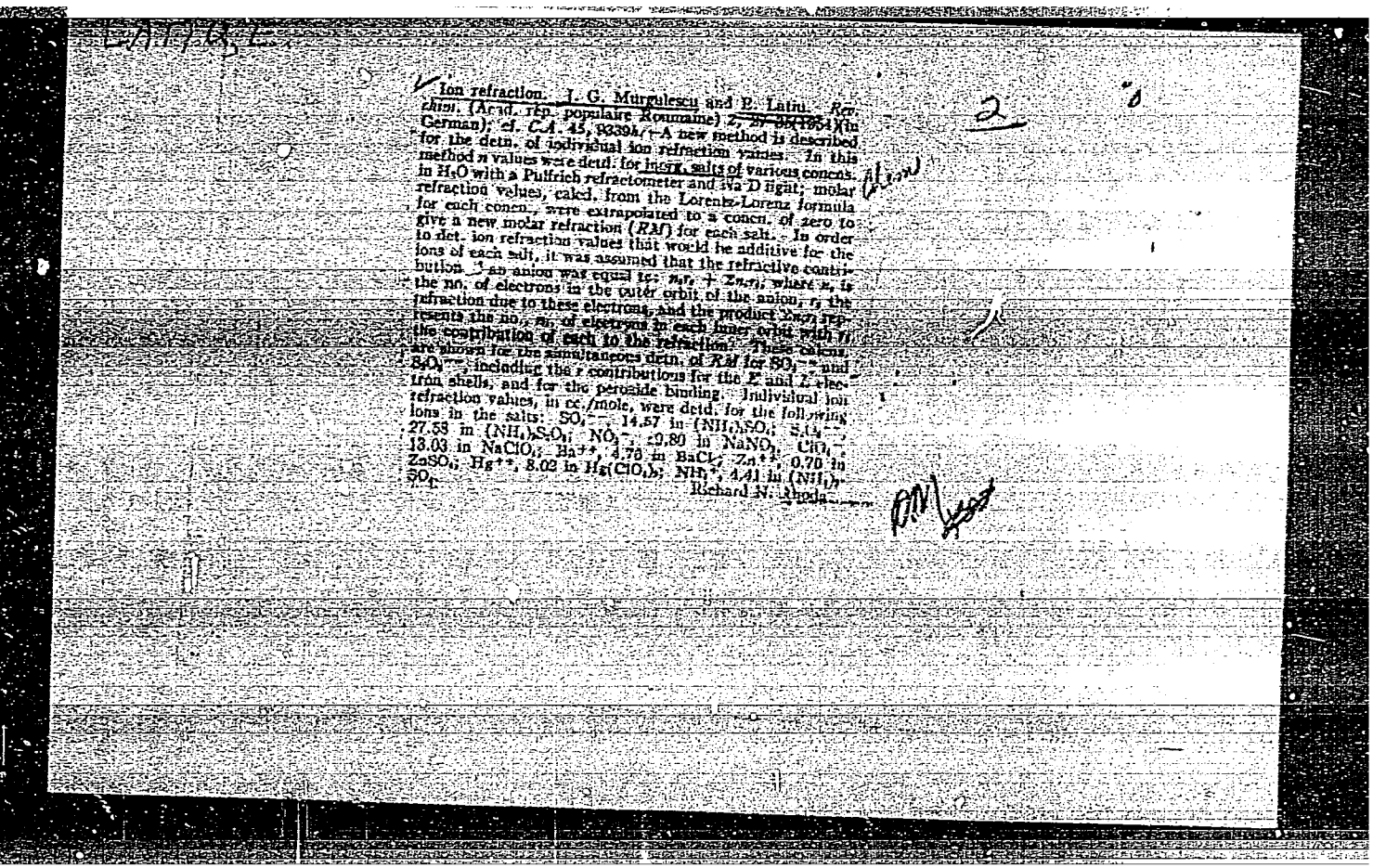
Assume that the coefficients in the differential equation (1) $y^{(n)}+\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_j(x)y^{(n-j)}=0$ have the (convergent or asymptotic) expansions $p_j(x)=x^{jk}(p_{j0}+p_{j1}x^{-1}+\cdots)$ in decreasing powers of x, where the rank k is an integer. Then to distinct zeros of the characteristic polynomial $\alpha^n+\sum_{j=1}^{n}p_{j0}\alpha^{n-j}$ belong solutions asymptotically represented by normal series $e^{Q(x)}x^{\beta}(c_0+c_1x^{-1}+\cdots)$, where $Q(x)$ is a polynomial in x^{-1}. The author establishes conditions under which there exist two normal solutions belonging to a double zero of the characteristic polynomial.

M. Golomb.

Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
Analysis

10-6-54

LL



Ion refraction. I. G. Murgulescu and P. Latiu. *Rev. chim.* (Acad. rep. populare Roumaine) 2, 37-58(1954)(in German); cf. *CA*. 45, 9339h.—A new method is described for the detn. of individual ion refraction values. In this method *n* values were detd. for aq. solns of various concns. in H_2O with a Pulfrich refractometer and Na D light; molar refraction values, calcd. from the Lorentz-Lorenz formula for each concn., were extrapolated to a concn. of zero to give a new molar refraction (*RM*) for each salt. In order to det. ion refraction values that would be additive for the ions of each salt, it was assumed that the refractive contribution of an anion was equal to: $n_1r_1 + 2n_2r_2$, where n_1 is the no. of electrons in the outer orbit of the anion, r_1 the refraction due to these electrons, and the product $2n_2r_2$ represents the no., n_2, of electrons in each inner orbit with r_2 the contribution of each to the refraction. These calcns. are shown for the simultaneous detn. of *RM* for SO_4^{--} and $S_2O_8^{--}$, including the *r* contributions for the *L* and *L* electron shells, and for the peroxide binding. Individual ion refraction values, in cc./mole, were detd. for the following ions in the salts: SO_4^{--}, 14.57 in $(NH_4)_2SO_4$; $S_2O_8^{--}$, 27.53 in $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$; NO_3^-, 12.80 in $NaNO_3$; ClO_4^-, 13.03 in $NaClO_4$; Ba^{++}, 4.78 in $BaCl_2$; Zn^{++}, 0.70 in $ZnSO_4$; Hg^{++}, 8.02 in $Hg(ClO_4)_2$; NH_4^+, 4.41 in $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.

Richard N. Rhoda

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Binders, Concretes and Other Building Materials. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61754.

Author : Emil Latiu; Nicolae Veza.
Inst : Polytechnical Institute, Timisoara.
Title : Production of Strong Artificial Blocks of Boiler Slag and Lime by Pressing.

Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. si tehn. Inst. politehn. Timisoara, 1956, 1, No 2, 313 - 320.

Abstract: Blocks with a compression strength up to 100 kg per sq.cm can be produced by pressing a mixture of lime and boiler slag with the addition of the necessary amount of water.

Card 1/1

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 22338.

Author : Latiu, E., Kohn, D.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Rumania.
Title : Concerning The Structure of Sillimanite and Mullite.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Baza Timisoara. Ser. Stiinte chim., 1957, 4, No 3-4, 115-122.

Abstract: The closeness of the structures (chains of octahedrons of AlO_6 along the c axis) of the three modifications of the anhydrous aluminum silicate $SiO_2.Al_2O_3$ - disthene (I), andalusite (II) and sillimanite (III) - is noted. It is pointed out tnat some authors relate III to the group of amphiboles and I and II to the class of insular

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 22338.

Abstract: silicates. However, in the opinion of the authors of the paper, this point of view is not substantiated, because the structural type of SiO_4 tetrahedrons in III is an insular one, and Al replaces Si in SiO_4 tetrahedrons (in contrast to amphiboles). The similarity in the habituses and and x-ray pictures of III and mullite $2SiO_2.3Al_2O_3$ (IV) shows that IV should also have a basically insular structure, which is confirmed by the variable composition of IV, IV being a solid solution of Al_2O_3 in III, and by the closeness of the values of $(\sum R_{uG} - R_M)$, where $\sum R_{uG}$ is the sum of refractions of gaseous ions and R_M is the molecular refraction. -- According to the authors' summary.

Card 2/2

LATIU, E.; MIHAI, F.; CICOARE-METES, L.

Researches on the varieties of the serpentine, chrysotile, and antigorite of the Dubova-Orsova area, region of Timisoara. Studii chim Timisoara 6 no.3/4:85-93 Jl-D '59. (EEAI 10:4)
(Rumania--Serpentine) (Rumania--Chrysolite)
(Rumania--Antigorite)